FBIS DAILY REPORT
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FURTHER REPORTAGE OF ATANASOV'S LIBYA VISIT

Final Talks Held

AU100702 Sofia BTA in English 1922 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Tripoli, June 9 (BTA) -- Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mustafa al-Muntasir 'Umar, general secretary of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, held their final talks this afternoon. A protocol on the future development of the bilateral economic and techno-scientific relations was signed after the talks.

The discussions between Mr Atanasov and his Libyan counterpart were held in a sincere, businesslike and friendly atmosphere. The two politicians examined the cooperation between Bulgaria and Libya and noted with satisfaction that the relations are developing well on the basis of mutual advantage and reflect the two countries' interests. According to the two premiers the relations could be broadened further on a long-term basis.

Mr Atanasov and Mr Al-Muntasir discussed the international situation as well. They noted that the current tensions in the world are the result of the continuing acceleration of the arms race by imperialism. The two politicians voiced concern over the attempts to carry the arms race into space and spoke in support of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist states.

Special attention was paid to the situation in the Middle East. The two politicians expressed their belief that the tension in that part of the world is due to the expansionist policy of Israel which is with the support of the United States. The Bulgarian premier condemned imperialism's campaign against Libya which culminated in the American bombings last year.

Returns Home 9 Jun

AU092011 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Libya today where he paid an official, friendly visit at the invitation of Mustafa al-Muntasir 'Umar, general secretary of the People's Congress of Libya.

Comrade Georgi Atanasov was welcomed by Comrade Grigor Stoichkov, as well as by Aleksi Ivanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, by members of the government, and by other officials, at his arrival on Sofia airport.

BCP Daily Assesses Relations

AU100723 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Jun 87 p 4

[Editorial article: "Bulgaria -- Libya: Ascending Development of Relations"]

[Text] Friendly relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah have a long-lasting tradition. These are relations of mutually beneficial and fruitful cooperation, based on the solid foundation of Bulgaria's principled and consistent policy in support of the struggle of the Arab nations for independence, social progress, and justly solving the Middle East conflict, as well as Libya's anti-imperialist foreign policy.

Bulgaria and Libya have concluded a great number of agreements, accords, treaties, and protocols, which are the basis of their bilateral relations. Such documents are the 1976 Declaration on Developing Friendship and Cooperation, the 1983 Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, the 1983 Consular Convention, the Protocol on Cooperation Between the Two Countries Foreign Policy Departments for the Period 1985-89, and so forth.

The meetings and talks between of our top leaders -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution -- gave a strong impetus to the ascending development of Bulgarian-Libyan relations. The directions of mutual cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and other areas were determined at these meetings.

Fruitful contacts were established betweeen the Bulgarian trade Unions and the General Federation of the Workers Trade Unions in Libya; the Dimitrov Komsomol and the General Union of Libyan Students; the Committee of Bulgarian Women and the General Union of the Women's Association in Libya; the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union and the General Federation of the Peasants and the Cooperative Movement in Libya; and the Committee on Culture and the Libyan League of the Figures of Literature and Art. The Bulgarian-Libyan and Libyan-Bulgarian Friendship Socieites are also developing a dynamic activity.

Libya occupies an important place in our foreign trade. Our trade exchange has increased 400 times over 20 years -- from 2 million currency leva in 1965 to almost 800 million currency leva in 1986.

This increase is not accidental. There are many factors which contribute to developing trade and engineering cooperation in many areas of industry, agriculture, and construction. Primary factors are the two countries' accelerated economic development, the geographic proximity. and so forth.

The Bulgarian engineering organizations such as Technoexportstroy, Agrocomplect, Lesocomplect, Techniompex, Bulgargeomin, Bulgarprozhe, and so forth, are developing a broad activity in Libya. They helped to construct an oil-processing complex, Nuclear Physics Center, grain silos, sports facilities, an airport, runways and electric equipment for the airports, sewers, polyclinics, housing complexes, dams, irrigation facilities and systems, hot-houses, a poultry combine, an oil pipeline, refrigeration warehouses, and other projects. Extensive oil-prospecting has also been conducted with Bulgarian help.

The Bulgarian public will follow with great interest the visit of Comrade Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and has no doubt that the results of his talks with the Libyan leaders will represent a new contribution to the fruitful Bulgarian-Libyan cooperation.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV CONDOLENCES ON KARAMI MURDER

AU041419 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jun 87 p 8

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and Council of Ministers Chairman Georgi Atanasov sent a telegram of condolences to Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon, in connection with the murder of Rashid Karami, prime minister of Lebanon. We heard with a sense of pain and outrage of the foul crime that took the life of Rashid Karami, the telegram states. With his death the Lebanese people lost an eminent man who had devoted himself to the fight to restore Lebanon's territorial integrity and unity.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has always supported the noble cause that Rashid Karami so worthily served, the telegram states later. The Bulgarian public angrily condemns the murder, and regards it as an act directed against the efforts to restore peace and calm in Lebanon, which has suffered so much.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN MARKOV DEPARTS FOR GDR 9 JUN

AU100757 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technology, departed for the GDR at the invitation of Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology.

NICARAGUAN INTERIOR MINISTER BORGE ARRIVES

AU081513 Sofia BTA in English 1313 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 8 (BTA) -- Mr. Tomas Borge Martinez, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and minister of internal affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, arrived here today.

At the Sofia airport the guest and the officials accompanying him were welcomed by Mr. Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of internal affairs.

STANISHEV RECEIVES VISITING AKEL DELEGATION

AU081511 Sofia BTA in English 1110 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 8 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the AKEL party (Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus) led by Mr Mikhail Poumbouris, member of the Politburo and the Secretariat of AKEL's Central Committee, paid a one-week visit to Bulgaria. The visit was held within the framework of the cooperation plan between the Bulgarian Communist Party and AKEL.

The delegation had meetings at the "Economic and Techno-Scientific Policy," "Ideological Policy," "Organizational" and "Foreign Policy and International Contacts" Departments of the CC of the BCP and visited the counties of Plovdiv and Smolyan.

The delegation was received by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP CC. The participants in the discussion reiterated the two fraternal parties' support for the Soviet proposal on the calling of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations on finding a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus issue.

The BCP CC secretary expressed BCP's solidarity with the struggle of the people of Cyprus for a peaceful solution to its problems, for the withdrawal of all foreign troops and military bases from the island. AKEL is playing a leading role in this struggle.

CHINESE PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG, DELEGATION ARRIVE

LD111040 [Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 0830 GMT on 11 June broadcasts a 30-minute live relay on the arrival of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at Ruzyne Airport in Prague. The events are reported by correspondents Stanislav Benda in Czech and Viliam Rachek in Slovak.

The correspondents note that the airport is decorated with Czech and Slovak flags and banners. In addition to an honor guard, "working people and youth" are present to greet the Chinese delegation.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, steps forward to welcome the Chinese premier as he deplanes.

The announcer lists the dignitaries present at the airport to welcome Zhao. They include:

Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapec, and Josef Kempny, all members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium;

Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, and Frantisek Pitra, candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium;

Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretaries;

Zdenek Horeni, Marie Kabrhelova, and Miroslav Zavadil, CPCZ Committee members;

and Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the Central Auditing and Control Commission.

Following the national anthems Zhao Ziyang greets members of the Czech National Council, the Czech Government, and the PRC diplomatic corps. He is also greeted by citizens of Prague.

After reviewing the honor guard Gustav Husak and Zhao Ziyang enter black limousines, and the motorcade leaves for downtown Prague.

Commentary on PRC Cooperation

LD102231 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Jun 87

["Foreign Political Commentary" by Michal Cermak]

[Text] A year ago I left Beijing after a month's stay in various areas of the PRC with the feeling that nothing should stand in the way of the broad development of Czechoslovak-Chinese relations, and this view was fully corroborated during the ensuing months. A lot was confirmed during the visit by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal to the PRC in March, and the forthcoming visit to our country by Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, will undoubtedly represent another important milestone in bilateral relations.

In any case, contacts between Prague and Beijing are now thriving. This is clear evidence that the rich traditions of our relations with that enormous socialist country, with its very large population, has been fully restored. These relations have many different facets, corresponding to the interests of two countries that have embarked on the path of building a socialist society. Let us take just a few recent examples: this week, for example, the first agreement was signed on direct cooperation between Czechoslovak and Chinese universities, the Charles and Comenius Universities on the one hand, and Beijing and Shanghai Futan Universities on the other. I have visited both these universities, which are the most important in China. Together with the students and professors of Shanghai University, we agreed that it is extremely necessary to cooperate closely and get to know one another.

Both our countries are undergoing a period of restructuring and speeding up of our socioeconomic development. Although Czechoslovakia is only a small country, it has a very good name in China. We helped to build up Chinese industry in the 1950's, and today, too, we can play a part in China's efforts to modernize its whole economy. Today our mutual trade has multiplied, and high-quality Chinese goods are becoming increasingly available on our domestic market. There are also moves to step up cooperation and specialization and to set up joint ventures.

The political dialogue, too, is developing in a positive way, even though both states have different viewpoints on some international issues. What is most decisive, of course, is that on the issues that are crucial for all mankind -- those of preserving peace and preventing a nuclear catastrophe -- both countries have identical or very similar views.

Let me also mention another characteristic feature of today's Czechoslovak-Chinese relations. Yesterday a special Czechoslovak Airlines aircraft landed at Beijing airport carrying material aid provided by the Czechoslovak people to the Chinese people as a contribution to alleviating the consequences of the enormous forest fire in northeastern China and the floods in the south. This is further proof that the traditional deep friendship between both countries has deep and healthy roots.

FURTHER ON ALGERIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISIT

Meeting With Indra

LD090121 Prague CTK in English 1300 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 8 (CTK) -- Algeria's high principled anti-imperialist policy, its positive role in efforts to solve the situation in the Middle East and its share in the strengthening of the unity of the Palestinian movement were highly appreciated by Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra here today.

Alois Indra today received members of the visiting Algerian delegation headed by Rabah Bitat, president of the Algerian National Assembly. He stressed during the meeting the necessity to exclude war as a solution of the existing conflicts and to consistently pursue a constructive dialogue between all states. The proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are gaining an ever greater support in the world and even capitalist states have lately been taking a more differentiated approach to them, Alois Indra said.

When evaluating bilateral relations Alois Indra stated that they are characterized by sincere friendship and are successfully developing in all spheres. Political contacts are on a high level, economic cooperation and particularly goods exchange could further improve. Czechoslovakia is ready to provide further aid to Algeria in the training of cadres, and to deepen cooperation in science, culture, sport and other spheres, Alois Indra stressed.

Rabah Bitat stated that the Algerian people consider the development of friendly relations and all-round cooperation with Czechoslovakia extremely important and beneficial.

Speaking about international issues the Algerian official stressed that the numerous peace inititives of the Soviet Union must lead to agreements that would stop the arms race and make it possible to reach progress in the process of disarmament, to strengthen peace and security of nations. Algeria actively supports these proposals and is also interested in negotations aimed at installing a new economic order in the world.

One of the most dangerous hotbeds of tension in the world is the Middle East and therefore Algeria stands for the calling of an international conference to discuss the situation in this region.

He voiced satisfaction that the Algiers session of the Palestine National Council resulted in strengthening unity of the Palestinian movement. He also pointed out the complex developments in Lebanon, and voiced support for the effort of the Contadora Group for a peaceful solution of all disputes in Central America.

Discussion with Strougal

LD090127 Prague CTK in English 1741 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 8 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received today the visiting delegation of the Algerian National Assembly, led by its President Rabah Bitat, and both sides voiced support for Soviet peace initiatives.

They agreed that the prime tasks of mankind are to prevent nuclear catastrophe, exert every effort for disarmament and confidence among nations, and create prerequisites for the development of peaceful cooperation.

Discussing bilateral relations, Lubomir Strougal and Rabah Bitat stressed that their high level in the political sphere must be coupled with a corresponding extent of economic and scientific-technological cooperation and that the creation of conditions for their quick intensification in all respects was in the interest of Czechoslovakia as well as Algeria.

Indra Dinner

LD090128 Prague CTK in English 1959 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 8 (CTK) -- Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra gave a dinner here this evening in honour of the visiting delegation of the Algerian National Assembly led by its Chairman Rabah Bitat.

Guests included deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and other Czechoslovak officials.

Meeting With Husak

LD091814 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received in Prague Castle today a delegation of the National People's Assembly of Algeria led by its president, Rabah Bitat, member of the National Liberation Front Central Committee Political Bureau. Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Federal Assembly, was also present at the reception.

In the course of a cordial and friendly conversation, they appreciated the high standard of Czechoslovak-Algerian relations, which are developing successfully in harmony with the conclusion of the talks between the highest representatives of the two countries held in Prague and Algiers. It was also stressed that contacts and exchanges of views between representatives of legislative bodies contribute significantly to the deepening of political contacts and a better knowledge and understanding of the life of the peoples of the two countries.

When discussing topical international issues, both sides voiced their full support for the latest peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and socialist countries and stressed the urgent necessity to adopt specific measures to halt the arms race and to solve disarmament questions.

Algiers Reportage

LD110045 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Brother Rabah Bitat, member of the Political Bureau and president of the National People's Assembly, continues his official visit to Czechoslovakia. Yesterday he was received by Mr Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and head of state, and conveyed to him a verbal message from President Chadli Bendjedid.

Brother Rabah Bitat also had discussions with the chairman of the Federal Assembly and the premier. The discussions included the friendship and cooperation relations between the two countries, in addition to a number of important international issues, such as the situation in the Middle East, peace, disarmament, and the new international economic system.

Yesterday in Algiera, three agreements, which include the implementation of 10 projects in the sectors of the food and construction industry, were signed. These agreements were signed by the Algerian and Czechoslovak concerned parties with the attendance of the Algerian minister of light industry and the Czechoslovak minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering.

CSSR ECONOMY-TECHNOLOGY EXHIBITION OPENS IN USSR

LD102109 Prague CTK in English 1918 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Leningrad June 10 (CTK correspondent) -- The Days of Czechoslovak Economy and Technology are to acquaint Soviet experts with Czechoslovakia's latest results in economy, science and technology and help further expand cooperation in production and direct contacts between enterprises of the two countries, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation said in Leningrad today when he was opening the event to last until June 19.

The head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Federal Deputy Premier Peter Colotka, said that of the 126 Soviet organizations which concluded by the end of May agreements on the establishment of direct contacts with Czechoslovak partners, 21 are based in Leningrad.

The program of the Days of Czechoslovak Economy and Technology, which take place in the Soviet Union annually, each time in a different republic, includes lectures by prominent Czechoslovak experts and their meetings with Soviet partners, fashion shows and other events.

FOJTIK RECEIVES LCY STUDY DELEGATION

LD090151 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today a study delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. He briefed them on the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and their elaboration, above all, in the ideological sphere.

JAKES ADDRESSES RESTRUCTURING SEMINAR 25 MAY

AU291355 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 May 87 pp 1, 2

[Report by Bratislava PRAVDA staff journalist Jan Markovic: "Regional Seminar on the Restructuring of the Economic Mechanism; Mobilizing and Winning People"]

[Text] Kosice (report by our staff journalist Jan Markovic) -- A regional seminar on implementing the principles of restructuring the economic mechanism and perfecting the style of party work was held in Kosice yesterday [25 May]. The seminar was attended by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vladimir Trvala, head of a CPSL Central Committee department; functionaries and political workers of the CPSL's East Slovak Regional Committee, the CPSL's District Committees, and the CPSL's All-Enterprise Committees. The objective of the seminar was to deepen the knowledge of the participants, sum up and clarify everything that has to be regarded in the current period and in the future as the main and decisive thing in the effort to accelerate our society's socioeconomic development.

In his speech, Comrade Jakes underscored the significance of the recent visit by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to our fatherland. He stressed that the main objective of his talks with the representatives of our party and state was to develop further, more comprehensive cooperation. "If we want to cooperate rapidly and effectively," Comrade Jakes said, "even though the fundamental decisions have to be done centrally, we must create possibilities for the broadest possible cooperation between the USSR and our enterprises. More than 100 such ties between Soviet enterprises and our own have already been established, and we will support others, because only with this prerequisite will the process of cooperation and, in particular, specialization of production, accelerate. We are also beginning to set up joint ventures. In your region you have practically the first one -- the Robot association, to which one has to pay comprehensive attention, because it is to play a great role in the future. It is not going to always be the manufacturer only of robots but, more than that, the supplier of automated plants for the CSSR as well as the USSR."

In another part of his speech, he spoke about the inevitability of international cooperation and the development of cooperation and specialization within the framework of the CEMA states, especially with the USSR. The fundamental prerequisite is that we carry out the restructuring of our national economy as fast as possible. From this point of view it is also necessary to change the orientation of capital construction. It is unthinkable to build plants, only to find after construction that they are ineffective. Comrade Jakes said that, for example, a considerable part of investments in the Eighth 5-Year Plan goes into the fuels and energy sector, with the result that insufficient resources are available for the other sectors, a matter that makes it impossible to accelerate modernization, in particular, in the consumer, engineering, and electrical engineering industries. We all realize that, and yet the demands of enterprises for larger apportionments of gas, electricity, and raw materials continue. We must bring about a trend to the contrary -- we must invest, above all, in ways to save fuels and energy. It definitely does not do us honor that on a per capita basis the CSSR holds the first place in the world in consumption of energy, steel, and cement. "Therefore, we received with great hopes," Comrade Jakes said, " the decision of the consultation of the General Secretaries on highest level held in Moscow last year, that a program for an international division of labor for 15 to 20 years is to be worked out. This program should help to profile [profilovat] the Czechoslovak economy. I would say, it should help to resolve these problems."

Comrade Jakes also analyzed in detail our possibilities and prospects for trade cooperation with the capitalist and developing states. He said that restructuring must play an effective role in this respect, too, so that -- especially as regards developing countries -- we would orient ourselves more toward their sources of raw materials and not manufacture what we can buy from them for our engineering units [strojarske celky].

In this connection, he also dealt with issues of scientific-technical development. He stressed the importance of our participation in the realization of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technological Progress of Member States of the CEMA. Until the Year 2000, and underscored the need for a demanding approach toward the training cadres, so that a situation would not repeat itself whereby we first buy expensive technology and only afterward solve the problem of its use and of the training of specialists. He also pointed to the spheres of design and planning as being inadequately prepared for restructuring. In the course of this 5-year plan, Comrade Jakes said, 2,000 design and planning worksites are to be automated.

In the closing part of this speech, Comrade Jakes informed the functionaries of the East Slovak region about the state of the prepartions for the planned restructuring of the economic mechanism, and also in this connection about the tasks of the party in mobilizing and winning people over for its acceleration.

After an extensive discussion, Jan Pirc, leading secretary of the CPSL's East Slovak Regional Committee, noted in his concluding speech that the working people of the region have in many respects assimilated the program line of the 17th CPCZ Congress and are beginning, step by step, to fulfill the determined objectives. The evidence of this is also the overfulfillment of the plan of the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Despite that, grave shortcomings persist in the sphere of intensification, thrift, and production quality, especially as the consequence of the low standard of management work. "The thing that bothers us most," Comrade Pirc said, "is that investments and new inputs do not yield the envisaged effect. We have not succeeded in reducing costs by 1.3 percent, and this unfavoable situation continues this year."

He also drew attention to the planned restructuring of the economic mechanism, and in his connection to the tasks which arise from it for all party functionaries. He said that the ranking economic personnel are still superficially working out the programs for the intensification of the production process. They are thinking in the old categories, demand new resources for investments, and are less interested in what social effect their measures will bring. "The party apparatus, the departments of the Regional Committee, but also the secretaries and the departments of the CPSL's District Committees," he stressed, "must see these shortcomings in the thinking of the ranking economic personnel, and must draw their attention to the fact that their conduct is at variance with the general line of the party. On the other hand, the party must support those who are not waiting with their hands folded, but are already today making use of all available methods to assert new approaches." He also criticized the earlier practices in capital construction. He admitted that thus far no one in the region has been called to account for the inadequate preparation of cadres for new productions, a matter we had to pay dearly for in the case of Bukoza in Vranov and the Drevokombinat Saris in Presov, which -- instead of anticipated profits -- are causing considerable losses to the national economy. He expressed dissatisfaction with the orientation and the content of a number of socialist pledges. The district party committees had to return almost half of the pledges submitted by collectives that identified themselves with the Prague Appeal, because the main thing was missing -- improved quality of manufactured products.

The result of such approach is that the region's enterprises have less than 17 percent of their production rated as being of first quality or having a high technical-economic standard.

Closing his speech, he stressed that party functionaries must press for Communists' increased personal responsibility for the fulfillment of the party resolutions, and only on the basis of results to evaluate the work of every political worker as well as of the nomenklatura cadres. He said that "political workers at all levels must expertly and with initiative ensure the needs of elected party agencies, consistently prepare their deliberations, methodically help the lower party agencies and, especially, the CPSL's primary organizations in the realization of resolutions. This need will increase particularly in the upcoming period, when the first drafts of the planned restructuring are released for a broad discussion."

CPCZ'S JANAK VISITS GALANTA DISTRICT

LD102116 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, arrived in the Galanta district today. Accompanied by leading representatives of the West Slovak region and the district, he was briefed on the situation in agriculture, in connection with the persisting rain. He was also briefed about the fulfillment of tasks in crop and livestock production and about the attitude of Communists toward the fulfillment of tasks set by the 5th Session of the CPCZ Central Committee and a session of the CPSL Central Committee.

ARMY TO HOLD EXERCISES WITH USSR TROOPS 21-28 JUN

LD101343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1315 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN) -- A joint troop exercise by the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG] and the National People's Army of the GDR will be held from 21-28 June 1987 in the Brandenburg, Magdeburg, Wittenberg, and Golssan area as planned. Up to 15,000 members of the two fraternal armies will participate in the exercise. It is led by Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the GSFG.

In accordance with agreements on military activities planned for 1987, the allied armies' troop exercise was announced to all the signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act.

ZHAO ZIYANG, DELEGATES HOLD TALKS, CONCLUDE VISIT

Zhao Meets With Stoph

LD101130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1023 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Zhao Ziyang, CPC acting general secretary and premier of the PRC State Council, in Berlin today.

Willi Stoph said that Zhao Ziyang's visit is an expression of the good and fruitful development of bilateral relations, above all since Erich Honecker's visit to the PRC.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers briefed Zhao Ziyang on the dynamic development of the GDR national economy. He emphasized that the 1987 national economic plan set the target of achieving a high level of performance in technology throughout the country through the comprehensive use of science and technology, particularly through the increased use of key technologies. An indispensable condition for the further successful progress of the GDR is the ever broader development of socialist democracy. It is essential that the citizens participate in a practical way in the development of national economic performance and that their comprehensive input to implement the proven course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy lead to the steady improvement of working and living conditions. In this, attention is being paid to the comprehensive development of all spheres of society.

Zhao Ziyang expressed his satisfaction with the course and the result of the visit. His visit to Dresden had deeply impressed him. The creativity and technological mastery of the workers that become apparent particularly during his visit to the Niles actuator works confirmed his conviction that the GDR will successfully master the demands of the scientific-technological revolution. He said that the PRC is also making great efforts to modernize its national economy. The high growth rates achieved confirm the correctness of the path that has been taken.

Willi Stoph and Zhao Ziyang stressed they will do everything to use purposefully the existing opportunities for the steady development and deepening of the comprehensive relations between the two countries. That is profoundly in the interest of peace and strengthening the position of socialism and serves the well-being of the peoples.

Personages from Zhao Ziyang's official entourage took part in the talk, which occurred in a friendly atmosphere. Present on behalf of the GDR were Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer, and Rolf Berthold, GDR ambassador to the PRC.

Zhao Visits Berlin Mayor

LD101159 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0955 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN) -- Zhao Ziyang, CPC Central Committee acting general secretary and premier of the PRC State Council, visited Berlin Chief Mayor Erhard Krack at his office in the Red Town Hall. The leader of the 750-year-old metropolis welcomed the guest accompanied by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. Erhard Krack briefed the guest on the performance of Berlin's working people in the further development of their city of peace as a political, economic, scientific-technological, and cultural center.

Zhao Ziyang expressed his pleasure over this development and praised the Berliners' considerable success in peaceful reconstruction. His inscription in the Golden Book of Berlin congratulated the city authorities and all citizens of the city on the 750th anniversary celebrations whose festive atmosphere was noticed everywhere. Zhao Ziyang wrote: "After the war Berlin rose from the ruins with new vitality and has already developed into the political, economic, scientific, and cultural center of the GDR."

Zheng Confers With Beil

LD101736 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1304 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN) -- Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil received Zheng Tuobin, PRC minister of foreign economic relations and trade, in Berlin today for talks on the further development and deepening of foreign trade relations. The two ministers agreed that foreign trade is developing successfully on the basis of the agreements reached during the official friendship visit to the PRC in October 1986 by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of GDR State Council.

Gerhard Beil and Zheng Tuobin stressed the importance of the agreement on trade and payments between 1986-90 concluded between the two governments for the further dynamic development of foreign trade relations. They agreed on measures for the conclusion of further long-term commercial contracts between the foreign trade companies and for the supply of engineering equipment.

Li Meets With Mittag

LD101700 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1302 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 10 June 87 (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee member and head of the International Relations Department; and Li Shuzheng, CPC Central Committee candidate member and deputy director of the International Liaison Department, have had a friendly exchange of views in the SED Central Committee Building in Berlin.

They discussed current questions of international relations, the struggle of communists and all progressive forces around the world for peace and social progress, and the relations between the SED and the CPC.

Both interlocutors praised the intensive development of cooperation between the SED Central Committee and the CPC Central Committee on the basis of the agreements reached during the official friendship visit to the PRC by Erich Honecker, which led to a deepening of mutual understanding and trust. They emphasized the usefulness of exchanging experiences between the two parties in socialist construction and in the struggle for safeguarding peace. They also discussed further steps in the concrete development of party relations.

Zhao, Delegates Depart for CSSR

LD110834 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0721 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jun (ADN) -- Zhao Ziyang, CPC acting general secretary and premier of the PRC State Counil, ended his official friendship visit to the GDR this morning. At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, Zhao and the officials accompanying him were warmly bid farewell by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the party and state leadership. Hundreds of the capital's inhabitants again offered greetings of friendship. A military ceremony took place honoring the PRC's leading representative.

After Zhao had taken his leave of the GDR officials and the diplomats from the Chinese Embassy, he turned toward the crowd of Berliners with Erich Honecker. Zhao Ziyang expressed thanks for the affection shown to him and his delegation.

The march past the honor guard ended the military ceremony. At the ramp, Erich Honecker and Zhao Ziyang embraced fraternally. Erich Honecker wished his guest a good trip to the neighboring CSSR.

OFFICIAL DISPUTES 'DISTORTED' REPORTS ON ROCK FANS

LD101241 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1132 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN) -- Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer, spokesman for the GDR Foreign Ministry, stated today that Karl Seidel, head of the ministry's FRG Department, had strongly rejected a protest by Dr Braeutigam, head of the FRG's Permanent Mission in the GDR, regarding alleged interference with activity of FRG journalists.

The spokesman pointed out that FRG media continue, contrary to the facts known to them, to disseminate distorted reports about the behavior of rock fans during the Whitsun holiday at Unter den Linden in Berlin. On both Saturday and Sunday evenings several hundred rock music fans gathered there, and on Monday evening some 2,000 of them gathered to listen to the concerts taking place outside the former Reichstag building in (West) Berlin.

As is usual on such occasions, the people's police took steps to guarantee public order and the free flow of traffic in the area of the state frontier to (West) Berlin.

The spokesman referred to an Interior Ministry statement that, contrary to the distorted reports of the FRG media, there were no violent clashes with the young followers of rock music while the police were doing that. The police took the particulars of individuals who disturbed the peace and individual rioters. No one was arrested.

Some Western journalists accredited in the GDR, particularly from the FRG, tried to misuse the interest of young people in rock music for dubious political purposes and to set up provocations, above all for FRG television.

The spokesman stressed the fact ascertained by the people's police that the small group that demonstrated with provocative slogans in front of Western journalists' cameras and in cooperation with them, had nothing to do with the young rock fans who had come to listen to the music.

The spokesman said that the journalists concerned would have to bear the consequences of their attitude on the basis of their distorted, sensation-seeking reports.

HERRMANN, DELEGATION TOUR FRG'S SAARLAND REGION

Arrive 1 Jun, Meet Leader

LD012027 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1514 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Saarbruecken, 1 Jun (ADN) -- Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the Peoples Chamber, arrived in Saarbruecken today for several days at the invitation of Oskar Lafontaine, prime minister of the Saarland and chairman of the Saarland SPD. He was received by Oskar Lafontaine for extensive talks.

Joachim Herrmann conveyed the warm greetings of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State. These were reciprocated.

A joint press declaration on the meeting says: The talks in the Saarbruecken State Chancellory served the open exchange of thoughts on current international problems, on the state and prospects for relations between the two German states as well as on the extension of cooperation between the GDR and the Saarland.

Joachim Herrmann briefed Lafontaine on the latest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Berlin. He explained the proposals for a drastic reduction in forces and armaments of all kinds. In this contact he explained that it is a basic principal of the Warsaw Pact states not to have more forces and armaments than are absolutely necessary for defense and to maintain peace in the world. The proposal by the Warsaw Pact states to consult with the NATO states on military doctrines represents a genuine contribution to confidence building. Concerning these imbalances in forces and armaments that have arisen, the means to remove them could be discussed. Joachim Herrmann stressed that strengthening detente and securing peace in Europe also involve further development of the mutually advantageous economic, scientific, and technical cooperation of the CSCE states, including broad cooperation in the humanitarian area. These proposals were assessed by both parties as a further step toward creating a climate of trust between states of differing social orders.

As at the meetings Erich Honecker had with Oskar Lafontaine on 12 March 1987 and Hans-Jochen Vogel on 15 May 1987 in Berlin, there was complete agreement on the fact that securing peace is the paramount task now. The joint opinion was reasserted that the security of states can only be guaranteed with one another and no longer against one another. A nuclear inferno must be prevented. Peaceful coexistence is the only form of cohabitation by states of different social orders. It was emphasized that the actions of responsible politicians from both German states have to be shaped by the commitment to ensure that never again will war emanate from German soil, only peace.

Joachim Herrmann emphasized that it is of great importance that nowadays compatible positions on the question of peace are being taken up on the Saarland and in the GDR. This is all the more important since the international situation remains complicated and great efforts are still required to help a breakthrough in disarmament and detente. It is in accordance with the will for peace of people of both German states that responsible politicians from the GDR and the Saarland jointly support the removal of longer- and shorter-range INF [Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces] from Europe.

Joachim Herrmann stated that the GDR resolutely suports: preventing space militarization; reducing and eventually removing all nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons; as well as reducing conventional weapons to the lowest possible level of military-strategic parity. With total commitment the socialist German state is working toward banishing all nuclear deviltry from the European Continent. In this context he pointed to Erich Honecker's latest proposals to Chancellor Kohl on an independent contribution by the GDR and the FRG to achieve an agreement on the complete removal of medium-range weapons in Europe, and the creation of a nuclear weapon-free corridor in central Europe.

Thereby exists the opportunity for the first time for a joint impulse for peace in the world to emanate from German soil.

Oskar Lafontaine emphasized that the double zero option on medium-range missiles and the creation of a nuclear weapon-free corridor will increase security on the European Continent. At the same time this will promote a climate in which nuclear confrontation could be further reduced and disarmament brought forward in other areas as well. The political initiatives agreed between the SPD and te SED represent a concrete solution on how short-range nuclear weapons, all double-use weapons systems [doppelt verwendbaren waffensyssteme], as well as all chemical weapons, could be removed from the heart of Europe.

Both politicians emphatically pointed to the necessity of not easing up in the search for negotiated solutions for a significant reduction and consequent removal of stratetic nuclear weapons and [word indistinct] of any stationing. They were of the opinion that on the basis of the Basic Treaty and the joint declaration by Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl on 12 March 1985, preconditions exist for further normalizing relations.

Joachim Herrmann emphasized that the GDR regards its relations with the FRG as an important part of the entire European cooperation. The GDR will continue its constructive policy of peaceful coexistence and dialogue with the FRG. It aims for the further extension of relations to mutual advantage, not least in the area of trade and economic relations. It is necessary to be motivated by objectivity, predictability, and goodwill in this, as in the relations between the GDR and the Sarrland.

Oskar Lafontaine and Joachim Herrmann agreed that the development of cooperation between the Saarland and the GDR on the basis of responsible dialogue has helped to contribute to clearing the path toward peace, detente, and cooperation. In the future they also intend to make an active contribution to the development of relations between the two German states through a policy of understanding. They were satisfied that cooperation between the GDR and the Saarland is developing continually and successfully particularly in the economic and cultural areas, in the agreed town twinnings, in the areas of age research, sports and vocational training. Cooperation is to be purposefully extended further.

Saarland delegates included: Deputy Prime Minister Hans Kaspar; Hajo Hoffmann, minister of economics, transport and agriculture; State Chancellery Head Reinhard Kopp; and State Secretary Hans-Peter Weber.

From the GDR side: Guenter Rettner, SED Central Committee candidate member and head of the Department for International Politics and Economics in the SED Central Committee; Ambassador Ewaldt Moldt, the head of the GDR's Permanent Mission to the FRG; and Hans-Georg Schuster and Volkmar Stanke, deputy heads of departments in the SED Central Committee.

After their talk, Joachim Herrmann and Oskar Lafontaine spoke at a press conference about the first results of their meeting. Both politicians stressed that the discussions had centered on the need to implement a start to disarmament. Oskar Lafontaine said it is important that politicians in both German states make their contribution, on the basis of historic obligations, toward ensuring disarmament. Apart from important international political topics, a start has been made to discussing questions involved in further cooperation in the cultural, sporting, economic, and scientific areas between the GDR and the Saarland.

Joachim Herrmann stressed the constructive nature of the talk, which represented a direct continuation of Oskar Lafontaine's March meeting with Erich Honecker in Berlin. As was the case then, so too now a pressing role is played by the question of what one could do to contribute to ending the arms race. Both sides worked on the assumption that a start to disarmament through the elimination of medium-range missiles of longer and shorter range and each further zero solution is conceivable and desirable.

Answering a question on this subject, Joachim Herrmann stressed that the partners agreed decisively in the talks that a breakthrough to disarmament must be achieved. There currently exists a great chance for this. However, the forces opposing such a development are not underestimated. For this reason it is necessary to continue the policy of dialogue to bring about what GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker described as the coalition of reason and realism.

Asked about a visit by Erich Honecker to the FRG, Joachim Herrmann replied that only the GDR State Council chairman can determine the date of such a journey. He would do this when the time was right, and as Erich Honecker is a very press-friendly politician, the media would certainly learn about it in good time.

In response to a further question, Joachim Herrmann said discussions in the Federal Republic about reunification are not relevant. They are clearly a maneuver to divert attention from the main question of disarmament. As a result of World War II, two German states with contrary social orders had come into being, and realistic politicians must realize socialism and capitalism can be as little united as fire and water.

Dr Brunhilde Peter, labor, health, and social affairs minister and deputy premier of the Saarland, gave a dinner for the GDR guests this evening in the presence of Justice Minister Dr Arno Walter; Environment Minister Jo Leinen; the head of the State Chancellory, State Secretary Reinhold Kopp; and State Secretary Hanspeter Weber.

Herrmann Delivers Lecture

LD012322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1929 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Sarrbruecken, 1 Jun (ADN) -- Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee delivered a lecture on "The Future Development of Europe From the Perspective of the GDR" in the Friedrich Ebert Foundation in Saarbruecken this evening. Prime Minister Oskar Lafontaine and other members of the 7arrland Cabinet, representatives of the regional Parliament and local representative bodies, representatives of the parties in the Saarland, including members of the SPD regional executive, trade union representatives and representatives of various youth organizations, leading personages from economic life, the universities and other educational institutions as well as representatives from the churches and the Bundeswehr [armed forces] had responded to the invitation by the organizers.

In his lecture, Joachim Herrmann showed on the basis of the origins, character and development of the socialist German state that the European policy of the GDR is determined by the unceasing effort to make a contribution to the main task of our time -- to prevent the destruction of mankind in a nuclear inferno, to end the arms race and to safeguard a future of lasting peace for the world. This was also the guiding thought of the documents adopted at the Berlin conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. They led to a point where concrete agreements should be possible which mean an entry to disarmament. This applies in particular to the removal of all medium-range missiles in Europe, of longer or shorter range, right down to nuclear battlefield weapons.

The speaker referred to the steps the SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, has undertaken in support of the corresponding Soviet initiatives, as well as to the joint proposals by the SED and the SPD for a chemical weapons-free zone and the creation of a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe that are turning out to be effective supportive measures to start practical steps in the disarmament process.

Dealing with the attempts by certain NATO circles to block the flexible approach by the Soviet Union and her allies, Joachim Herrmann said it would be absurd if, in the course of missile disarmament, counterarming was undertaken or new packages were knotted together.

The fact that the European house, which stretches from the Atlantic to the Urals, is inhabited by states of differing, indeed, opposing social orders, by no means destroys the "European identity," Joachim Herrmann underlined. The dangers facing Europe are not in its "division" but in the confrontation of military forces on this continent at a level as nowhere else in the world. In the conditions of the nuclear space age it is the decisive basis of the "European identity" to develop forms of coexistence in our joint house in many different ways.

The GDR's concept of Europe considers that the continent could exert a considerably positive influence on the international situation and that valuable traditions of intensive political dialogue have developed here. It views economic cooperation, as well as ecology, energy, and transport, as important areas of the policy of peaceful coexistence. The GDR also takes no limited view of humanitarian questions, as her numerous activities within the framework of European cooperation in culture, education, health, tourism, sports, and other things show.

Dealing with relations between the GDR and the FRG, the speaker emphasized that the existence of two independent, sovereign German states is a basic element of European security. The normalcy of relations between these two states is rightly seen as a barometer for the overall political climate in Europe. This applies above all to the use, in letter and spirit, of the body of European treaties including the Basic Treaty between the two German states. The core of the relationship between the GDR and the FRG can be found in the joint statement by Erich Honecker and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl of 12 March 1985, that the inviolability of frontiers and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their current frontiers is a basic condition for peace. This, in connection with the Basic Treaty, is a tenable position for a peace-promoting European policy, and at the same time for improving the relations and the cooperation between both German states in the interest of their citizens. [passage omitted]

Paper Notes Herrmann Comments

DW031121 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 3 Jun 87 p 5

[Article by "MTZ":"SED Politician Warns Against Debate on Reunification"]

[Text] Saarbruecken, 2 Jun -- SED Politburo Member Herrmann, during his Saarbruecken visit, said reunification of the two German states has "no future." The GDR politician, responsible in the SED Central Committee for agitation and propaganda, said in a speech at the Friedrich Ebert Foundation that such considerations are a "maneuver" to distract attention from the disarmament discussion. The two systems in the German states relate to each other like "fire and water." However, Herrmann called Europe a "common house" in which the forms of peaceful coexistence must be developed in view of the nuclear threat. Earlier Minister President Lafontaine (SPD) and Herrmann had jointly called proposals to dismantle medium-range missiles in Europe an opportunity to achieve the beginning of disarmament for the first time.

Herrmann praised relations between Saarland and the GDR as being an example for mutual relations between the two German states. As for technological cooperation, the Politburo member advocated EC-CEMA cooperation. Herrmann termed the Eureka project a model. After visiting the Dillingen metallurgical works, the GDR delegation will meet the Saarland minister president once more this Wednesday. On Tuesday the GDR guests visited Saarlouis and Saarbruecken.

Relations between Saarland and the GDR have become closer since Lafontaine took over. The three Saarland cities -- Saarbruecken, Saarlouis, and Neunkirchen -- maintain partnerships with Cottbus, Eisenhuettenstadt, and Luebben. Along with the youth exchange program, 900 GDR guests are expected to visit this year. The Mecklenburg State Theater Ensemble was in Saarbruecken for a 5-day guest performance. [paragraph continues]

According to the Saarbruecken State Chancellery, 18 teachers from Saarland University maintain "intensive contacts" with professors at Leipzig University. Relations between the two universities are to be further developed. Saarland exports to the GDR have developed from 1984-1985 from the very low level of DM50 million to DM249 million. In 1986 export volume decreased somewhat, to DM232 million. An exchange of scientists will also take place on AIDS research. Among Herrmann's entourage is Guenter Rettner, head of the SED Central Committee International Policy and Economy Department.

Saarlouis Mayor Greets Guests

LD021158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0930 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Saarlouis, 2 Jun (ADN) -- Joachim Herrmann, SED Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, began the 2d day of his stay in Saarland with a visit to Saarlouis. Mayor Richard Nospers welcomed the guests from the GDR twin town of Eisenhuettenstadt in the town hall in Saarlouis which was the first FRG town to enter into a town twinning arrangement.

Through the twinning, which has been in existence for almost 1 year, both towns are attempting to make their contribution to understanding and to peace, said Mayor Nospers at the welcoming. Joachim Herrmann stressed that trust and cooperation between towns and states can only develop if peace is assured. Afterward, Joachim Herrmann entered his name in Saarlouis' Golden Book.

Herrmann Sees Dilligen Plant

LD031735 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1239 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Saarbruecken/Dillingen, 3 Jun 87 (ADN) -- On the last day of his visit to Saarland, Joachim Herrmann, SED Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, visited the smelting plant in Dillingen which has a rich history. [passage omitted]

Sides Issue Joint Statement

LD031813 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1316 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Saarbruecken, 3 Jun 87 (ADN) -- At the conclusion of his 3-day visit to the Saarland, Joachim Herrmann, SED Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met for a further talk with Saarland Prime Minister Oskar Lafontaine, today.

A joint closing statement says that the interlocutors reaffirmed there was far-reaching agreement on topics concerning a peace policy, disarmament, and detente. For the first time since World War II there is a historic chance to completely dismantle Soviet and U.S. shorter- and longer-range medium-range weapons in Europe, which must be used as a start toward worldwide nuclear disarmament. Both the most recent disarmament proposals by the Warsaw Pact states and the joint concept developed by the SPD and the SED for a nuclear weapons-free corridor in Europe will help in the required negotiations to achieve conventional stability from the Atlantic to the Urals on the basis of equality and equal security on ever lower levels of arms through the removal of areas of superiority.

Joachim Herrmann said his visit to the Saarland has contributed to increasing the political dialogue in the interest of safeguarding peace as well as to improving the international situation. The visit has clearly shown what can be achieved in bilateral relations if one starts from realistic positions and makes questions of safeguarding peace the focus of policy. In this spirit, the GDR, together with her allies, favors the unification of all forces of reason and realism to deflect the danger of a nuclear inferno from mankind and to introduce a turn from confrontation to cooperation.

It could be noted with satisfaction, Joachim Herrmann stressed, that the relations between the GDR and the Saarland are developing prosperously and dynamically. The many talks with Saarland politicians have made it clear that the further development of mutually beneficial political, economic, and cultural cooperation is only possible in peace, for the preservation and strengthening of which it is worthwhile to jointly use all one's strength.

Oskar Lafontaine recalled that agreements had been reached during his meetings with GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker which offered good foundations for future cooperation. The political dialogue and cooperation between the Saarland and the GDR has reached a level that makes it important to the development of relations between the German states. The twinning agreements between towns in the Saarland and the GDR are making an important contribution to understanding and peace.

Oskar Lafontaine and Joachim Herrmann agreed that respect for the national status of the GDR, considering the realities, the joint establishment of the Elbe frontier, and the closing down of the Salzgitter register, will make possible further progress in relations between the German states and would have a positive effect on the future cooperation between the GDR and the FRG.

The interlocutors said the good cooperation between the Saarland and the GDR should be further developed. This applied to the expansion of economic, scientific-technological, and cultural cooperation, as well as cooperation in health, vocational training, environmental protection, youth exchange, and the intensification of holiday and visitor traffic.

They supported the taking up of official relations between the FRG Lower House and the GDR People's Chamber. In this connection they praised the establishment of relations between the Saarland regional parliament and the Cottbus Bezirk Assembly.

Joachim Herrmann expressed thanks for the hospitality offered him and the members of his delegation during their stay in the Saarland.

Herrmann, Delegates Depart

LD032227 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1727 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Saarbruecken, 3 Jun 87 (ADN) -- Saarland Prime Minister Oskar Lafontaine has described the 3-day visit to the Saarland by Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, as very positive and successful. At a joint press conference at the State Chancellery in Saarbruecken at the end of the visit today, the two politicians again underlined their far-reaching agreement on the questions of disarmament, peace preservation, and the continuation of the policy of dialogue, as expressed in the joint press release. [passage omitted]

Oskar Lafontaine outlined in particular agreements for joint vocational training, that are to be arranged with the Schwarze Pumpe combine. He mentioned as further examples the expansion of relations between universities in the GDR and the Saarland, joint projects in the cultural and sporting sphere, and in AIDS research. In the economic sphere, the trade volume had now increased five-fold from the original 50 million units of account and should continue to increase to 500 million units of account.

Joachim Herrmann expressed his gratitude for his hospitable reception and the possibility of familiarizing himself with the Saarland and with towns and enterprises. The excellent atmosphere in his talks with Oskar Lafontaine and the other politicians in the Saarland contributed to their positive outcome. He underlined it is important to continue the spheres discussed by Oskar Lafontaine with Erich Honecker in Berlin. At stake here are both a joint approach to foreign policy issues and the development of relations between the GDR and the Saarland. The two politicians explained details of the agreements reached in response to journalists' questions. Afterwards the GDR delegation left for home from Saarbruecken-Ensheim Airport.

FRG ENVIRONMENTAL TALKS END WITH AGREEMENT SIGNING

LD101429 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1045 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Bonn, 10 Jun (ADN) -- The negotiations between the GDR Ministry for Environmental Protection and Water Management and the FRG Federal Ministry for the Environment, Conservation, and Reactor Safety concluded in Bonn today with the initialling of a government agreement on the further shaping of relations in the field of environmental protection.

HONECKER ATTENDS ART EXHIBITION OPENING 10 JUN

LD101652 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1451 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN) -- The "Art in Berlin, 1648 -- 1987" exhibition devoted to the 750th anniversary celebrations of the city opened in Berlin today as an event of great cultural-political and art historical importance. [passage omitted]

Guests at the opening included Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the GDR State Council, and chairman of the GDR Committee for the 750th Anniversary of Berlin, and other members of the party and state leadership. They were warmly welcomed by Minister of Culture Dr Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, and by Professor Dr Guenter Schade, the director-general of the state museums of Berlin.

Taking part in the opening of the exhibition with Erich Honecker were the following members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph; People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann; Kurt Hager; Joachim Hermann; Egon Krenz; Guenter Schabowski; Harry Tisch; and Inge Lange. DBD [Democratic Peasant Party of Germany] Chairman Dr Guenther Maleuda; Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Berlin Mayor Erhard Krack; Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; Professor Walter Womacka, vice president of the Union of Visual Artists; and other public figures of the GDR and its capital also attended. Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR were also present. [passage omitted]

VAJDA: GLASNOST MEANS 'FACING UP TO THINGS'

LD102303 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Commentary by Peter Vajda]

[Excerpts] I think since we learned the word sputnik there has not been another Russian word that has gained so much popularity in the world's press as the word glasnost. We translate it as openness but understand by it many other things. First, we mean the demolishing of taboos in everything concerning the country's history. We might even say that it radically alters everything we in this country call the three T's. The three T's are: tamogatni, tuerni, tiltani [to be supported, tolerated, and banned]. The boundary between things to be supported or tolerated is almost imperceptible, and when one reads the Soviet papers it is difficult to find a forbidden topic. In this sense it should also be mentioned that a fourth T also exists: tuerelem [patience].

Soviet intellectual life, the arts and science may not have been so effervescent since the 1920's. "Repentance," the film creation of Georgian director Abuladze which has arbitrary rule as its central theme, plays to packed audiences in Moscow's cinemas and is watched in eerie silence. It will be interesting to see, by the way, how the Hungarian public receives the work that won a prize at Cannes.

People start queuing up at newspaper vendors for certain literary journals at 0600. Pasternak's "Doctor Zhivago" and many other works will appear next year. The effervescence in literary life even makes the previously boring minutes of meetings of the Writers' Union so interesting that they are hard to put down. And it is not merely a case of new ideas appearing, but also that of the clashes of various views, some in the guise of novels. [passage omitted]

Two things should be conveyed: First, when the soil becomes fertile weeds also appear. But in Moscow people have learned from the experiences of another socialist country and do not say: Hands off the weeds, let all flowers bloom. Second, there is more at stake than what the papers say. The difference is the same as the difference between politics and information policy.

It is not the tail that wags the dog, if I might be permitted to use this comparison of slightly dubious taste. I will try to explain what I mean. Shortly after a certain sports plane, starting out from Helsinki, landed in Red Square, Soviet citizens were told not just about the border infringement and the landing. They were also told that the Politburo had called the relevant military to account. The National Air Defense commander, a marshal, was relieved of his post, and at the same time, without recognition of his merits, the Soviet defense minister went into retirement.

Brzezinski, President Carter's former National Security adviser, who is no long-serving member of the U.S.-Soviet Friendship Society, said the Soviet Union had given the other superpower a lesson -- that there are no sacred cows. Soldiers can be punished, they can also be replaced if they make a mistake. Compared to this, his reasoning continues, in the United States although many things can be written about them, not a hair of their heads is touched; they are untouchable. Look back to the event where terrorists were able to attack the badly guarded U.S. Marine base in Lebanon, causing a bloodbath. In all probability, Brzezinski here grasped the crux of the matter. More important than the point of how many days late, the Soviet reader was told that the plane landed in Moscow's Red Square. This is the conclusion drawn above.

Speaking of this, it cannot be denied that glasnost was given impetus from above to below, and it would be naive to assume that it does not meet with very significant medium-level opposition.

Why then do they undertake glasnost? Why do they undertake the unavoidable tensions and conflicts? Not just because openness follows from the human-centered Marxist-Leninist conception. This answer would be too simple and too general. Rather, the absurdity of two long eras in Soviet history show what it means if there is no possibility for putting together conceptions and evaluations. One is the period linked to the name of Stalin. To mention just one thing in this era, the prohibition of free debate in biology, the damning of genetics, and the charlatan rule of Lysenko resulted directly in the grain problem remaining unsolved. The evaluation of the country's situation by one person, on the threshold of the war, led to dreadful consequences after June 1941.

The other period is that which they call stagnation, which lasted from the replacement of Khrushchev to the election of Andropov. In this era, although quite different, here, too, during most of it, free debate about the situation of the country, economy, and science was impossible. Even facts that would have given witness were not known: lagging behind in the scientific level of the era is increasing; the economic situation and the state of the environment are deteriorating; the mirror of statistics is distorting; as a result of alcoholism of epidemic proportions, the average life expectancy is decreasing by years.

The shades of the past follow the present for a long time. Glasnost will not be a 1- or 2-year campaign. Changes in temperature and climate can cause pain at former breaking points. But advance is not possible if a nation does not face up to its own state today and yesterday, without illusions. This is what I consider the translation of glasnost, if not linguistically, at least in meaning: facing up to things.

MEETING HELD WITH ROMANIAN CC SECRETARIES

AU052032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Over June 4-5, a meeting was held in Budapest between secretaries of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Attending were for Romania Emil Bobu, member of the executive Political Committee, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and for Hungary, Matyas Szuros and Istvan Horvath, secretaries of the CC of the HSWP.

The talks, which proceeded in a comradely atmosphere, were an opportunity for a thorough exchange of views on the Romanian and Hungarian peoples' achievements in the socialist construction.

It was stressed that the Romanian-Hungarian summit, the agreements reached by RCP general secretary, President of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and HSWP General Secretary, Janos Kadar, during their talks, went down as most important moments in the development of the bilateral collaboration and cooperation in policy, economy, technics and science, in culture and other domains of mutual interest.

Starting from the joint aim and objectives -- socialist and communist construction -- the resolve was expressed to intensify actions devoted to a more powerful development of the Romanian-Hungarian relations, turning to account the possibilities offered by the geographic proximity and growing economic, technico-scientific and cultural potential of the two peoples.

To this end, both sides advanced specific proposals for the further development of the relations between the two parties, countries and peoples. Stress was laid on the particular responsibility incumbent on the two parties to take action in a principled, constructive way, to eliminate firmly everything that prevents a broad development of bilateral relations, for the continual deepening of the relations of good neighbourhood, mutual trust and respect, collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian and Hungarian peoples, between Romania and Hungary, based on full equality of rights, observance of national sovereignty and independence, non-interference in home affairs, on each party's, state's and people's right to solve their problems in keeping with their vital aspirations and interests, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

It was decided to continue consultations and talks between the two parties.

Kadar Receives Bobu, Stoian

AU052045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1909 GMT 05 Jun 87

[Text] Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, received Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. From RCP General Secretary, President of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, the HSWP General Secretary was conveyed a warm comradely salute, and best wishes of good health and personal happiness, of successes in the socio-economic development of the homeland.

Thanking Janos Kadar asked that President Nicolae Ceausesu be conveyed his warm, comradely salute, best wishes of good health and new successes at head of the RCP and the Romanian state, in the socialist construction in Romania.

During the interview, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, stress was laid on the two parties' and states' resolve to strengthen the Romanian-Hungarian collaboration and friendship, in policy, economy, technics science and culture, in keeping with summit agreements, in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace in Europe and the world over. The interview was attended by Matyas Szuros and Istvan Horvath, secretaries of the CC of the HSWP.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY MPR'S BATMONH

Met by Leaders

LD080937 Budapest MTI in English 0900 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI) -- A party and state delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic, led by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, arrived in Hungary Monday for an official friendly visit. The delegation is meeting an invitation from the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The delegation was met at Ferihegy airport by Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Presidential Council, and Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Also present was Laszlo Kadar, Hungarian ambassador to Mongolia, and Dangaasurengiyn Saldan, Mongolian ambassador to Hungary.

The delegation and the Hungarian leaders left for Parliament for the reception.

Ends Talks, Departs

LD101339 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] [Announcer] Hungarian-Mongolian discussions have ended in Budapest. Our colleague Zoltan Tamasi has sent a dispatch on the farewell accorded to Jambyn Batmonh:

[Tamasi] The Mongolian party and state delegation, led by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and head of state, which visited our country, concluded its discussions. Jambyn Batmonh, leader of the Mongolian sister party, was seen off ceremoniously with military honors on Kossuth Square, which is decorated with Hungarian and Mongolian national flags. Here MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar head of the Hungarian group at the discussion, took his leave of the guest. The Mongolian delegation was accompanied to Ferihegy Airport by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

The Hungarian-Mongolian summit meeting was an important stage in the further expansion of cooperation between our countries. This is backed up by the two agreements that were signed in Parliament House after this morning's closing discussion. The long-term program of developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic up to the year 2000 was signed by Janos Kadar and Jambyn Batmonh, leaders of the groups at the talks. The document contributes to the deepening of integration between the CEMA countries and to the more intensive development of the Mongolian economy. The cultural and scientific cooperation agreement has been renewed. This was signed by the cochairmen of the two countries' scientific-technical cooperation intergovernmental commission, on the Hungarian side Lajos Czinege, on the Mongolian side Sonomyn Lubsangombo. The agreements mirror the fact stressed on both sides during the discussions: Traditionally good Hungarian-Mongolian relations are developing successfully in every field of life, in the economic, scientific, and cultural fields alike.

During the 3-day visit the Jambyn Batmonh-led delegation, in addition to official discussions, was also able to gain direct impressions about the Hungarian economy during its provincial agenda. The guests acquainted themselves in County Fejer with Hungarian computer technology and agricultural results of particular interest from the Mongolian point of view.

OFFICIAL CONSULTATIONS TO BE HELD WITH EC

AU110846 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jun 87 p 4

[Text] Official talks are to begin between Hungary and the EC aimed at drawing up a trade and economic cooperation agreement.

The Council of Foreign Ministers of the EC recently authorized the EC Commission to hold consultations on such an agreement. The first official talks will be held in Brussels. The Hungarian delegation is led by Tibor Antalpeter, head of a main department of the Foreign Trade Ministry.

Tibor Antalpeter was received by Willy de Clercq, member of the EC Commission responsible for external affairs.

ROLE OF DEBATE IN PARTY LIFE DISCUSSED

AU031355 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 May 87 p 3

[Article by Laszlo Kemeny, head of a subdepartment of the MSZMP Central Committee: "The Role of Debate in Party Life"]

[Text] Several issues concerning the development of society and the internal life of the party have emerged in recent years, issues that led not only to an increase in debates, but also to a change in their tone. The debates have become heated and more excited, and the weaknesses of our debating style has also become more conspicuous. No doubt we will have to develop the debating style, but our most urgent task at present is to provide an answer to the following question: What is really the role played by debates in the internal life of the party?

Our starting point can be none other than recognition that the party is a living, dynamically changing, and developing organization, and that its perfection has a determining effect on the development of society as a whole; the practice of socialist construction fundamentally depends on the extent to which the party is able to advance together with the changes and to encourage changes and modifications. This ability largely depends on internal relations within the party, primarily on party life, on the extent of party unity, and on the extent to which democratic centralism is asserted in party life. According to this, the development level of democracy within the party largely determines the party's leading capacity.

Democratism and Centralism [subhead]

In connection with this, we have to be clearly aware that democratism and centralism are two sides of one and the same process, that they are inseparable, and together they form a dialectic unity. It is necessary to repeatedly emphasize this because democratism and centralism are quite frequently placed in opposition, even within the party. It seems we often forget that Lenin never placed these two things in opposition, but placed democratic centralism as a whole in opposition to bureaucracy. A predominance of centralism in the activity of the party could lead to bureaucratization in the same way as a preponderance of "democratism" without centralism would limit or even paralyze the party's working capacity from the other side. In other words, if features of centralism have the upper hand and there is no democratism to counterbalance them, the party leadership will become dictatorial; if, however, democratism is not accompanied by some sort of central will, and if the principle of democratic centralism -- according to which central decisions that are taken democratically are valid for everyone -- is not asserted, then democratism becomes bureaucratic, and leads to anarchy.

Democratic centralism guarantees not only the party's high-level internal activity, but also the adequate functioning of the entire system of political institutions. [paragraph continues]

Thus, this democratic centralism is decisively important from the viewpoint of the party's internal development, maintaining party unity and ensuring the leading role of the party, and partly from the adequate functioning of the system of political institution. This is all the more so since the party is guiding this system primarily by means of its members who are active there.

Prior to Decisions [subhead]

Debates -- the need for an increased number of party members to express their views in preparing various decisions, in implementing decisions, in increasing the party's influence on the masses, and in strengthening and consolidating the unity of the party -- play a considerable role in making sure that democratic centralism is adequately asserted within the party.

A wide-range democratic exchange of views prior to decisionmaking is one aspect of these debates. Decisions should be prepared in such a way that the party simultaneously takes into account objective conditions and various interests. Obviously, there are, different opinions behind these various interests, and a free and democratic exchange of views in the course of decision preparations emerges from these different opinions. If we recall the important political decisions of recent years, we will find this wide-scale debate behind these decisions.

In the course of decision preparations, wide-scale exchanges of views did, and still do, emerge primarily in strategic issues which have a long-term effect on the development of the party or the entire society. Such debates were held, for example, on the party's program, on the congressional thesis prior to the 13th MSZMP Congress, or on the trade union regulations.

However, it is justified to remark that it is important to organize a debate within the party not only on such strategic issues, but also on major tactical issues. Now, for example, we are in a phase in which we have to adequately advance in the implementation of the dccisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress regarding economic policy, and the necessary decisions have been postponed. Obviously, further steps in our development should be discussed with the party membership.

The following question can arise: How and to what extent can democracy promote the strengthening of the central will, and subsequently, debate and the free expression of opinion? There are people who claim that, if there is a debate within the party, then the central will cannot be asserted, and if the debate within the party becomes heated, then this will lead, sooner or later, to factions within the party.

Obviously, we cannot accept this argument. If there is no debate and no confrontation of opinions is asserted, then persuasion cannot be asserted either. One of the fundamental roles of debate is precisely to convince each other of our own rightness or of the correctness of a given concept on the basis of arguments. If we succeed in this persuasion, it is then obvious that the party members will also carry out the decision with conviction. This conviction will be deeper if the party members are not simply the executors of a decision but are also active participants in the course of decision preparation and can have an influence in shaping policy. This is one of the most important conditions for party unity and the creation of uniform action. Thus, a debate is not disruptive; on the contrary, party unity can develop only by means of the debate emerging from various opinions and their confrontation.

After Decisions [subhead]

The other aspect of debates emerges following decisions. Debates are also needed when operative decisions have already been taken; but then the role and nature of these debates is to convince members of the need for these decisions. If in the course of the debate the participants do not succeed in achieving unity in every issue, then those issues should again be brought up for debate by those who make the decisions.

Debate is also in close relation with criticism, among other things. Debate is aimed at developing a critical atmosphere concerning both the decisions and practical implementation. Here we can again quote Lenin, who said that criticism and the freedom to express one's opinion do not threaten the normal course of party life; on the contrary, they represent an elementary requirement in the life and activity of the Marxist-Leninist parties. Therefore, criticism, self-criticism, judgment, and the free expression of opinion in the framework of a debate are all part of the normal course of party life. The way a party regards its own mistakes is one of the most reliable criteria of the vitality of the Marxist-Leninist parties in power, or -- as Lenin put it -- of the seriousness of a party. If it is able to be critical and uncover its mistakes and does its utmost to correct them, then this is a Marxist-Leninist party. Therefore, when, for example, in the Central Committee decision of November 1986 the leading body of the party formulated the very serious self-criticism and criticism that its executive bodies had not done their best to implement the congress decisions and that government bodies were similarly to be blamed for this failure, we were witnessing precisely the assertion of the party's ability to recognize problems and work out ways to solve them in an analytical way.

Debate within the party cannot be imagined without a critical consideration of everyday practice. It is obvious that when debate is in progress, we are expressing our critical opinion about practical processes, a critical opinion because a party in power has to learn from its mistakes and nobody else can and will discover the mistakes and shortcomings. Therefore, a critical view should be present in the entire activity of a party. However, it is also clear that a search for solutions should be present in addition to criticism. If we say that nobody else will carry out a critical analysis, then we have to add that decisions will not be taken by anybody else either.

BRIEFS

JOINT YUGOSLAV CHAMBER TALKS -- Budapest, May 18 (MTI) -- Milan Pavic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Chamber and Tamas Beck, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce just concluded an examination of trends in bi-lateral economic relations. They agreed that the stagnation in commodity turnover is a warning sign and that both chambers must do everything in their power to set the foundation for an increase in turnover, principally through long term cooperation agreements. There are unexploited opportunities for e.g. increasing mutual deliveries in road vehicle production as well as direct relations between companies in Vojvodina and southern Hungary. The presidents of the two chambers agreed that in the autumn they would mutually examine those problems which make it more difficult to advance cooperation between companies, and would elaborate a joint proposal for their governments on how they can be eliminated. The Yugoslav Federal Chamber supports the establishment of a representation of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce in Zagreb to uncover new business opportunities. Present at the talks was Milovan Zidar, ambassador of Yugoslavia to Hungary. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1517 GMT 18 May 87 LD]

POPE JOHN PAUL II TRAVELS TO KRAKOW FOR MASS, TALKS

Receives Walesa's Note in Tarnow

AU101331 Paris AFP in English 1303 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Tarnow, Poland, June 10 (AFP) -- Pope John Paul II called for "the full application" of agreements signed by rural Solidarity in February 1981 during a mass here on Wednesday attended by a crowd estimated to total more than one and a half million people. Among the worshippers from this rural southern region of Poland were pilgrims from Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Meanwhile the clandestine weekly publication TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE, available in Warsaw, said that the national leadership of the banned Solidarity movement, including Lech Walesa, had written to the pope asking him to "bring about a re-birth of hope" in Poland during his week-long visit. The letter said that "Poland today needs bread and liberty, but above all Poland needs hope", the report said.

In Krakow, where the pope was expected later on Wednesday, local opposition sources said that at least six militants of democratic opposition movements were arrested on Tuesday. All six were still being held early on Wednesday. The six were named as Jan Rokita, Jan Rojek, Zygmunt Lenyk, Mrs. Danuta Kowacka, Ryszard Majdyck and Leszek Zielinski.

A seventh militant, Zbigniew Fijak, was released after being held for three hours on Monday with a warning to "behave with dignity" during the pope's visit, the sources said.

The pope was archbishop of Krakow until he became pontiff in 1978. [passage omitted]

Holds Mass at Cathedral

LD102055 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1620 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Homily by Pope John Paul II celebrating mass in Wawel Cathedral in Krakow -- live]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Reverend and dear brothers and sisters, participants of the eucharistic liturgy: I have been asked to officiate at the Wawel Cross today, near the relics of the blessed Jadwiga, our great queen and mother of the peoples. This place in which we meet has spoken to whole generations. In it is encoded the deepest and the most essential message of the Gospel, written into the history of our fatherland 600 years ago.

I very much wished to be here this year, 1987, when our brothers, the Lithuanians, cocreators of our mutual history, are celebrating in Vilnius, in the whole country [Lithuania] the 600th anniversary of the christening of their nation. As it is not given me in this jubilee year to be among them, to pray in their land and in their language, I thank God's providence all the more for the fact I can stand by the Wawel Cross, that I can pause awhile by the heart of our queen, blessed Jadwiga. And over and above that, here, in the Royal Castle, there came into the world St Kazimierz, patron of Lithuania, who ended his young life in Grodno. He prayed in this cathedral.

In Krakow there also lived and supported his contemporaries through his life, the saintly monk, Michal Giedroyc, a special lover of Christ's cross. The Wawel Cathedral hides many treasures within it. [passage omitted]

Crowd, Police Struggle

LD102123 Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 10 -- After the pope's meeting with several hundred thousand believers at Krakow Blonie Green today, a group of over 2,000 behaving agressively separated from the crowd in the vicinity of the Krakovia Hotel.

Priests and clerics attempted to stop and calm the group. Despite these attempts the group's behaviour was aimed at provoking an intervention by security forces. Two smoke bombs were thrown in the direction of the policemen and stones were also thrown.

Police functionaries, calling for order and checking identity documents of the most active individuals, managed to make the group disperse. Direct force means were not used. One of the policemen, hit by a stone, was injured and rendered unconscious. His life is not in danger.

The detained perpetrator was under the influence of alcohol. Two bottles filled with petrol, paper stuck over them, were found on the site of the incident. The incident shows that the warnings concerning preparations aimed at disturbing the solemn course of the pope's visit to his homeland were not unfounded.

Authorities Teargas Protestors

LD102229 Hamburg DPA in German 2204 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Krakow (DPA) -- There were clashes with the police on the sidelines of the pope's visit to Krakow this evening. According to eyewitness reports, the police used truncheons and teargas against a group of people carrying Solidarity banners after the church service with the pope.

Pontiff Departs for Szczecin

LD110856 Warsaw PAP in English 0729 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 11 -- Pope John Paul II ended his visit to Krakow.

After travelling by car to Balice Airport outside the town and getting farewell from Krakow officials and metropolitan curia dignitaries, the pontiff boarded an aircraft which will take him to Szczecin.

POPE CELEBRATES MASS AT EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS 8 JUN

LD082031 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1615 GMT on 8 June begins a live relay from All Saints Church in Warsaw of the Mass at the opening of the National Eucharistic Congress. The relay begins as the pope is reported arriving at the church, where he goes to a chapel to pray and then to the vestry while hymns are sung.

At 1627 GMT the pope returns and the Mass begins. At 1631 GMT Cardinal Glemp makes the opening speech on the significance of the Eucharistic Congress and the importance of prayer and sacrifice. In a partly indistinct passage he mentions the Polish airliner crash and Father Popieluszko's death. His speech ends at 1636 GMT, and the mass continues.

At 1655 GMT the pope begins his sermon. He speaks of the Eucharist's nature and then greets the episcopate, representatives of various Catholic organizations, the inhabitants of Warsaw, and all Poles. He talks of the special importance of the Virgin Mary for the Polish church, the love of God, and faith in Poland. He appeals: "O Polish country, O country of our forefathers, venerate the cross of Christ! May it do credit everywhere to Him who gave us His ultimate love. As the late Father Jerzy Popieluszko used to say: Through Christ's death and resurrection the symbol of disgrace and humiliation became the symbol of courage, fortitude, assistance, and brotherhood. Today in the sign of the cross we express that which is finest and most valuable in man. Through the cross we go to resurrection; there is no other way. And that is why the crosses of our homeland, our personal crosses, and those of our families must lead to victory and to resurrection if we unite them with Christ."

He concludes by stressing the importance of the love of God and humility. The sermon ends at 1715 GMT and is followed by prayers, hymns, and the celebration of Mass. At 1809 GMT the pope utters the blessing at the end of the Mass.

Following the singing of "We Want God" ("My Chcemy Boga") the reporter announces the end of the Mass, and the relay ends at 1812 GMT.

TRYBUNA LUDU SEES PAPAL VISIT AS 'IMPORTANT'

AU101250 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "An Important Visit"]

[Text] Pope John Paul II, head of the Vatican State and of the Catholic Church, arrives in Warsaw today at the invitation of the State Council and of the episcopate of Poland. During his visit the pope will have meetings at the highest state level with Wojciech Jaruzelski and representatives of the PPR authorities and will attend many religious ceremonies.

John Paul II's third visit to Poland is connected with the Second National Eucharistic Congress.

The pope's visit to his homeland is always an important event, and this visit is also such an event. The highest state authorities of the PPR, the faithful, and the Poles who profess different views, but who are united by the moral values of overriding importance for the state and the nation, welcome the pope.

The present visit is taking place at a time when the state-church relations are regarded as advantageous for further tightening cooperation for the sake of the most vital interests of the state, which unites the efforts of the Poles of various confessions and views and which continues to create a lasting national agreement. The exemplary cooperation between state and church authorities when preparing the visit allows us to hope that the visit's dignified and bilaterally arranged course will not be disturbed by any actions that may be detrimental to the state and its image in the world.

Welcoming the pope, who is a Pole and who preaches peace, all the people for whom our fatherland's peace, good, moral strength, and position in the world are supreme values hope that the present visit will be of good service for the realization of these patriotic values.

TRYBUNA LUDU CARRIES INTERVIEWS WITH ZHAO ZIYANG

Views CPC 'Struggle'

AU101423 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 Jun 87 p 2

[PAP report on replies given by Premier Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, to questions asked by a representative of Polish television in Warsaw on 5 June]

[Text] Replying to a question asked by a Polish television journalist concerning the struggle within the party against manifestations of so-called bourgeois liberalism, Zhao Ziyang explained that bourgeois liberalism is understood to mean the complete Westernization of the socialist system and the negation of the leading role of the party and the socialist system. He said: "Our goal is the construction of socialism with a Chinese face. The struggle is limited to fundamental political directions and goals and does not affect other areas, including people's lives in particular."

The Chinese visitor stated that the struggle's scope stems from past experiences when a struggle was conducted in all areas of national life. Thus, to avoid the mistakes of the past, the struggle has been strictly limited to the party's ranks and is taking place within the CPC. It consists solely of ideological and educational work.

Elaborating on the subject of socialism with a Chinese face, Zhao Ziyang stressed that the party line implemented since the third plenum of the 11th CPC Congress contains two basic elements: One of these is the preservation of the four cardinal principles (the leadership of the CPC, a popular democratic dictatorship, a socialist path, and Marxism-Leninism and the ideas of Mao Zedong); the second is the conduct of a policy aimed at reform, openness to the world, and the invigoration of the economy. He stressed: "These two elements are of equal importance, inseperably linked, and interconnected. If these four principles are not taken into consideration when one speaks about reform, openness to the world, and the invigoration of the economy, then one cannot talk about building socialism with a Chinese face. This would also be true if one were to talk about these four cardinal principles without taking into account the policy of reform, openness to the world, and the invigoration of the economy."

"Thanks to the appropriate policy being pursued by the party, the bourgeois liberal tendencies that emerged last year are a thing of the past. It is now a question of conducting educational work among the population." [paragraph continues]

"However, this requires time. This cannot be done with a one-shot campaign. Of course, the complete elimination of manifestations of bourgeois liberalism requires a longer period of time. I think this will only be achieved when our country's level of development catches up with and exceeds that of capitalist countries."

Discusses Economic Relations

AU110951 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 Jun 87 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Premier Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, by Zygmunt Slomkowski in Warsaw on 5 June: "Extensive Prospects for Mutual Cooperation"]

[Text] On Friday Premier Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, received a TRYBUNA LUDU journalist to whom he gave an interview. Comrade Zhao Ziyang also answered questions asked by a representative of Polish television news. We provide the replies given to TRYBUNA LUDU.

[Slomkowski] During recent years Polish-Chinese exchange has increased significantly, but considering the complementary nature of our economies it has not exhausted all the possibilities and needs of the two states. This particularly applies to the exchange of the latest technical and technological equipment and to industrial cooperation. How does the Comrade General Secretary view these issues?

[Zhao Ziyang] I believe the expansion of economic cooperation is an integral part of friendly relations between our countries. In recent years economic and trade relations have been developing very well. We are very pleased with this. Of course, we agree that large reserves still exist. If we make a joint effort, there is no doubt that our economic and trade relations have great prospects for expansion. Of course, we should go beyond traditional methods like trade, and seek new cooperation areas and forms.

We will discover new forms and areas of this kind as we get to know each other better. For example, we can cooperate in modernizing production facilities in China. China has many plants that need to be refitted. We can also set up partnerships or employ cooperation methods entailing the supply of equipment and technology in exchange for finished goods. We can employ all the forms of cooperation that China uses in contacts with other countries and, if the need arises, even employ forms not used thus far.

Generally speaking, China takes a positive position on the question of expanding economic relations between our countries in line with mutual needs and possibilities and on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. We have to work hard at this. I am certain that economic relations between China and Poland will develop in a stable fashion over a long period of time.

[Slomkowski] What possibilities exist for collaboration between our states in the international arena in the interests of peace, progress, and socialism?

[Zhao Ziyang] First and foremost, I would like to say a few words about China's foreign policy. China is currently pursuing an independent and peace-oriented foreign policy. [paragraph continues]

The traditional and basic goal of Chinese foreign policy has been the preservation of world peace. We support the establishment and development of world peace. We support the establishment and development of friendly relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

The key issue at the present time is the preservation of world peace. All countries -- large or small, rich or poor -- can make a contribution to preserving peace, reducing international tension, and to disarmament. We believe Poland is an important force for preserving peace. We respect Poland for the contribution it has made to preserving peace in Europe and the entire world, to disarmament, and to developing dialogue between Western and Eastern Europe.

We want to make joint efforts to preserve peace and to strengthen cooperation in this field as well. Cooperation between us in the international arena has been good in recent years. We are maintaining contacts and conducting consultations at various levels on matters of interest to both sides. These include meetings between foreign ministers during UN General Assembly sessions and consultations at the Foreign Ministry vice minister level. Contacts have also been established between departments of the two Foreign Ministries. Our representatives cooperate productively in international organizations. We afford each other mutual support within the framework of what is possible. We believe that, as friendly relations expand between our countries, our cooperation in the international arena will be strengthened.

[Slomkowski] Your party is pursuing a policy of openness to the world. Could you describe the policy?

[Zhao Ziyang] Our principle task is the construction of socialism with a Chinese face. That is a general policy line. The policy of openness plays a very important role in this context. Our country was closed for many years. The facts demonstrated that this was disadvantageous for our construction. There are many aspects to the policy of openness. We are pursuing this policy with respect to developed countries as well as developing countries, large states as well as small states, and capitalist as well as socialist countries. Domestically, this policy is graduated. Currently, we have four special economic regions, 14 open cities on the coast, and three open zones. We are gradually seeing the emergence of open regions extending from the coast deep into the country.

There are a variety of forms of economic and technical cooperation: the expansion of trade; various kinds of economic and technical cooperation; imports of equipment and technology and the acquisition of management experience; paying for imports of equipment and technology with finished goods; attracting foreign capital; setting up joint ventures, financed wholly or partly with foreign capital; production cooperation; concluding agreements with other countries covering the construction of various buildings, facilities and the consumer services field.

[Slomkowski] Thank you.

OFFICER COMMENTS ON FRG PERSHING-1 MISSILES

LD102038 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] [Announcer] World news agencies are commenting extensively on the FRG Government's stance on the so-called double zero solution for Euromissiles. Particular controversy is aroused by the conditions on which Bonn would agree to the conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. agreement on this issue. I ask Colonel Boleslaw Izydorczyk of the General Staff to explain their essence.

[Izydorczyk] Coming out in favor of a reduction in medium- and short-range missiles -- called operational and tactical missiles by military people -- the FRG Government reserves the right, however, for the Bundeswehr's 72 Pershing-1 missile launchers and the missiles themselves not to be liquidated. These are, after all, operational and tactical missiles. As such, they should be included in a future U.S.-Soviet disarmament agreement, particularly since the nuclear warheads on these missiles -- each with a regulated explosive forces several times more destructive than the boms dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki -- are reserved and at the United States' disposal.

[Announcer] Yest, and what does this mean for us Poles, for our security?

[Izydorczyk] The missiles are an important element of the threat to our country because their range, as we can see on the chart, is 740 km and they can strik our towns and countryside as far in as the Vistula line. We are thus uneasy, especially since the FRG demands the exclusion of those missiles from present and future negotiations. They want in this way to gain a status similar to that of the UK and France and to become a nuclear power. Despite the fact that the Pershing-1 is already, in a sense, an outdated missile, it is estimated that these missiles could be modernized in the future and achieve better strike effectiveness than at present. The FRG's stance in the future can have seriou implications for pan-European and world disarmament dialogue.

SEJM COMMITTEE REVIEWS JARUZELSKI PLAN PROGRESS

LD102042 Warsaw PAP in English 1855 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 10 -- The Sejm (parliament) Foreign Affairs Committee held a meeting today, attended by Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski and Deputy Jozef Czyrek (PUWP), to acquaint itself with information supplied by Foreign Affairs Minister Marian Orzechowski on the activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on behalf of the Polish plan of decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe, called the Jaruzelski Plan.

Intensive work is taking place on detailed solutions of the provisions contained in the plan. The substance of the plan will be the topic of matter-of-fact and constructive international discussion. It is our intention to take into account the justified security interests of other states in an appropriate manner, stated Minister Orzechowski.

In an adopted resolution the committee stated that the plan of decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe forwarded by Wojciech Jaruzelski was a realistic and complex attempt to solve the most vital issues of European security. It is a new original contribution to the ongoing lively debate on ways of restructuring political relations and improving the internatioal climate. Its substance by all the partners and taking into account the justified security interests of all sides.

In arising from national Polish and all-European interests of security, the Polish initiative expands the peace offer of socialist states. This has found expression in the documents of the Berlin meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty.

The interest with which the plan was received and the scope of favourable reactions to it go to show the convergence of the wishes to make a breakthrough in disarmament efforts. They stem from the common awareness of the existing threats.

SCINTEIA: CEAUSESCU, 'ARAFAT ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

AU091422 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Jun 87 p 5

["Text" of Joint Palestinian-Romanian Communique -- date and place not given]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian Communist Party [RCP] secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, paid a cordial visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania on 4-5 June 1987. During the visit, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Yasir 'Arafat held talks. They extensively reviewed bilateral relations, some of the Palestinian movement's current issues, the development of the Middle East situation, and other aspects of the current international situation.

During the talks, the RCP secretary general and the PLO Executive Committee chairman noted with satisfaction that the good friendly relations, cooperation, and solidarity between the RCP and the PLO, and between the Romanian and Palestinian people witness continuous development in the joint interest and in the interest of peace, detente, and understanding in the Middle East and in all the world. The importance of the meetings and talks between the two leaders became clear in this regard. The two sides expressed their joint desire to intensify dialogue and periodic consultations at the highest level in order to continuously reinforce and develop relations between the RCP and Romania on the one hand and with the PLO on the other. Comrade Yasir 'Arafat expressed his profound appreciation for Romania and Comrade Ceausescu for the constant and principled position toward the Palestinian people's cause and for the active and effective backing given to the struggle of this people in order to achieve freedom and independence and to attain their national and inalienable rights.

Comrade Ceausescu reiterated the intention of Romania and of the Romanian people to continue giving full support to the struggle of the Palestinian people to attain their legitimate aspirations so as to live and develop their national, free, and independent state in full security and peace.

During the exchange of views, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat reviewed the PLO position toward the events which took place recently in the Middle East region and the initiatives made by the PLO in order to reach solutions that solve the complicated problems and to attain peace in the region. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the position of the RCP and Romania toward the Middle East issues, indicating the need to intensify political and diplomatic activities and to launch new initiatives and moves that pave the way for a just solution to the Palestinian people's cause.

During the talks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman clearly supported a just solution for the Middle East issue and achieving comprehensive, durable, and just peace in this region on the bases of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, solving the Palestinian people's issue by recognizing their right to self-determination and establishing an independent Palestinian state, and guaranteeing the integrity, sovereignty, and security of all countries in the region. To achieve these goals, the two leaders believe that it is necessary to convene a UN-sponsored international peace conference with the participation of all the sides concerned in the dispute including the PLO, in its capacity as the sole and the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the UN Security Council permanent member countries. In the course of the talks, the two sides noted the importance of forming a preparatory committee to include the Arab countries concerned, the PLO, Israel, and the UN Security Council permanent member countries. The two leaders also welcome any positive participation by other countries to render the international conference successful. They believe that an international conference, designed basically to solve the Middle East problems, must be based on all the UN resolutions which deal with the Palestine question and the Middle East issue including Resolution 242, on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, and on establishing their independent state.

During the talks Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Yasir 'Arafat highlighted the special importance of intensifying efforts, actions, and activities to cement cooperation and solidarity between Arab countries -- an inevitable basis for solving Middle East problems and for attaining peace in the region. They also stressed the need to firmly act in the future to entrench the unity of the Palestinian people and their national forces within the PLO framework to consolidate and strengthen its force as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Both leaders also supported ending the Iraq-Iran war as soon as possible and immediately moving toward peacefully solving through negotiations the problems between the two countries, taking into consideration all the UN resolutions and the initiatives launched to end the war.

The two leaders expressed their profound concern over the current international situation which is still very complicated and grave. They pointed out that containing this situation lies in ending the arms race and making tangible moves to achieve disarmament, foremost being eliminating nuclear weapons and defending the basic rights of peoples, being the right to life and to free existence in dignity and peace.

The two sides noted that the serious and complicated situation prevailing in the world requires every effort to unify the efforts of all peoples and of democratic and progressive forces everywhere to stop the developments of grave events which lead to confrontation and war by abandoning the use of force in relations among countries, by firmly adhering to policies of detente, independence, cooperation, and peace, and by supporting the positive proposals made by the USSR through Mikhail Gorbachev on liquidating all nuclear weapons in stages by the year 2000. During the talks they noted the need to continue and intensify acts and efforts on the international level to end backwardness and build a new international economic system on the bases of full equality and justice among countries to pave the way for faster progress by all peoples, particularly backward peoples, and ensure a harmonious development and stability of the world economy.

The RCP secretary general and the PLO Executive Committee chairman referred to the need to create suitable circumstances to make all countries take part on an equal footing in settling major international issues, regardless of the size of these countries or their social system. The two leaders noted that the small and medium countries as well as the developing and nonaligned countries which represent the sweeping majority of our world and which pay special attention to practicing policies of detente, independence, equality, cooperation, and peace are playing a special role in this regard.

The leaders pointed out the need to greatly increase the role of the UN and of other international organizations in the process of guaranteeing peace and solving problems. Comrade Ceausescu and Comrade Yasir 'Arafat also discussed the crucial changes which affected our modern world and the international balance of power. They stressed that one of the essential qualities for developing international relations is represented by the people's strong determination to live and develop freely and independently in an atmosphere dominated by confidence, security, and peace. If peoples and progressive and democratic forces in the world are united, they can impose a new course in international relations and continue to safeguard peace, eliminate weapons, and attain understanding and cooperation among world peoples.

Comrade Ceausescu and Comrade 'Arafat expressed satisfaction with the talks they held on this occasion and stressed their desire and determination to continuously work to make the friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the PLO and between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples achieve further development benefiting common interests and finding constructive solutions for Middle East causes, for the whole world, for the cause of cooperation and peace, and for building a better world. The talks took place in an atmosphere dominated by cordiality and warm friendship.

BRIEFS

GROWTH OF MERCHANT FLEET -- Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/5/1987 -- After the launching some time ago of a new 35,000 dwt oil tanker, the delivery of the first ship of the 15,000 dwt series and the sea marching tests of a 15,000 dwt cargo vessel, the Romanian shipbuilders of the Galati Shipyard started the assembly of another oil tanker, the fourth of the series of 35,000 dwt ones meant for our merchant fleet. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 19 May 87 AU]

RAIF DIZDAREVIC SPEAKS AT NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

For reportage on the visit of Raif Dizdarevic to the nonaligned conference in Pyongyang, DPRK, including his speech of 9 June, please see the North Korea section on the Northeast Asia section of the 12 June East Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BCP DEPUTY PREMIER DOYNOV, ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISIT

Opens Exhibition in Sarajevo

AU081843 Sofia BTA in English 1737 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Sarajevo, June 8 (BTA correspondent) -- Mr Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP, deputy premier and chairman of the Economic Council of Bulgaria, and Mr Marko Ceranic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Republican Assembly of Bosnia and Hercegovina, opened a Bulgarian trade and industry exhibiton here today.

In his speech, Mr Petur Rusev, president of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, expressed his conviction that the exhibition will make it possible to conclude specific contracts on the basis of mutual benefit and will help assert the policy of good-neighbourliness and friendship, of cooperation and understanding between the two countries and peoples.

For his part, Mr Zarko Kolenda, president of the Economic Chamber of the Socialist Republic of Bosina and Hercegovina, said that the exhibition was yet another in the series of already traditional initiatives of this kind, which provide an opportunity for direct contacts and create conditions for successful bilateral business cooperation. He stressed the importance of long-term specialization and cooperation, especially in mechanical engineering, electronics and robotics.

On an exhibition area of 2,000 square metres in the Skenderia Hall and the surrounding grounds, the Bulgarian companies Machinoexport, Electroimpex, Isotimpex, Software Products and Systems, Chimcomplect, Chimimport, Pharmachim, Rudmetal, Balkancarimpex, Balkancarpodem, Energoimpex, Mineralimpex, and Metal Technology display n.c. machine-tools and robot-controlled machines, wave reductors and laser complexes, electronics, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and other new Bulgarian industrial products, which give a good idea of the development and the capacities of the priority areas of techno-scientific advances in this country.

Mikulic, Doynov Discuss Trade

LD101931 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, received in Belgrade today Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is on a visit to our country.

Their talks centered on economic relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. It was assessed that it is in the interests of both sides to raise commodity exchange to a higher level and for both countries to orient themselves toward long-term industrial cooperation, scientific and technological cooperation and other forms of higher cooperation. Mikulic and Doynov stressed that special attention should be paid to the development of border area trade, which affords important possibilities for achieving better results in the interests of both sides.

It was the common view that inter-bank cooperation between the two countries should be expanded and enriched, which will open up greater possibilities for the promotion of all-round cooperation. Interest was also expressed in the development of investment cooperation, as well as cooperation with regard to the introduction of new technology in agriculture and livestock farming.

Meets With Ckrebic

LD101450 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1242 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun (TANJUG) -- Dusan Ckrebic, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, today met with Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Economic Council of the BPR Council of Ministers. Doynov is heading a Bulgarian economic delegation which is visiting our country for several days. Ckrebic and Doynov discussed LCY and BCP domestic activities as well as overall bilateral cooperation. Stefan Staykov, Bulgarian ambassador to the SFRY, also attended the meeting.

TANJUG REPORTS WORK STOPPAGE IN RIJEKA PORT

LD110959 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0901 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Rijeka, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- To express their displeasure at the size of their May wage packets about 800 first-shift workers in the Rijeka, Susak, and Mlaka basic organizations of associated labor of Rijeka port stopped work this morning. The first signs of dissatisfaction were evident yesterday when a small group of workers stopped work after they received their wages. They were later joined by several hundred employees. The workers are demanding 100,000 dinars to be paid immediately to cover the increased cost of living which is rising at a higher rate than personal incomes. Under an agreement reached at a meeting of the management boards of Rijeka basic organization of associated labor and the Rijek port work organization yesterday, an extraordinary meeting was held this morning where it was recommended that people should resume work and that within the next 10 days an analysis should be made of the 5-month business results and the possibility examined for increasing July incomes. It was also suggested that a group of 10 workers should be formed to look into the nature of the problem and to help with the work of analysis. All these recommendations were rejected. The meeting decided to convene a meeting of the workers' councils of Rijeka and Susak basic organizations of associated labor and of the central Workers' Council for later today.

SAWPY COMMITTEE CONSIDERS ALBANIAN PROPAGANDA

LD102001 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun (TANJUG) -- At today's session the Committee for Information and Propaganda Activity Against Foreign Countries of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, presided over by Dr Vojislav Micovic, discussed a number of topical questions concerning foreign media information and especially anti-Yugoslav propaganda coming from Albania. Members of the committee were reported to have noted that this activity from neighboring Albania has preserved all the features of recent years and only shows certain variations in intensity and tactics, but that its essence and basic goals have not changed for the better. The present anti-Yugoslav propaganda from Albania is characterized, as before, by ideological nationalism, which encourages nationalist sentiments and separatism in Kosovo, foments national intolerance and directly interferes in Yugoslavia's internal affairs.

Stress was also laid on the fact that our public information media and other organs in the information system should, in a dignified but also resolute way and in keeping with the well-known principles regarding Yugoslavia's attitude to all the countries, the neighboring ones in particular, point out the real nature of anti-Yugoslav activity from Albania and comprehensively inform the world public on the aims and intentions of the Greater Albanian policy toward Yugoslavia.

KOSOVO LC MEMBER WARNS OF ALBANIAN NATIONALISM

LD102107 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1757 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Djakovica, 10 Jun (TANJUG) -- Remzi Koljgeci, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, said at a meeting today of the municipal LC Committee Presidium and the Djakovica Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection that arguments that Albanian nationalism and irredentism has now been suppressed and that it is now allegedly Serbian nationalism that is in the forefront are unacceptable because, he warned, according to our information the present lull represents a period of preparation for a planned offensive by Albanian nationalism and irredentism. On the other hand, Koljgeci added, the present political demands increased activity from us because we have indications of legal and illegal gatherings of citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality in this province.

Recalling that several topical cases have been created in Kosovo, from that of Caxin Blaca to the inappropriate naming of a street in Pec, Koljgeci stressed that the Kosovo LC will soon be producing a political report on these cases in which it will explain where the thrust of criticism should be directed and where there is no place for it.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM SESSION ON KOSOVO

LD101810 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1413 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun (TANJUG) -- The most serious political problem of Kosovo and all Yugoslav society lies in the fact that the LCY policy is not being implemented; instead the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins has accelerated and the state of intranational relations has deteriorated since the 13th LCY Congress. This was stressed at the 40th session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The following statement from the session was issued today:

At its session, chaired by Milanko Renovica, the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed within the framework of preparations for the Ninth LCY Central Committee Session the implementation to date of the LCY positions on the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity, and solidarity in Kosovo. The top officials of the Federation's organs and organizations took part in the session's work. An introductory report was presented by Marko Orlandic, member of the Presidium and head of the LCY Central Committee Presidium's working group.

The Presidium noted that, despite the invested efforts and ideopolitical actions by the LC and other socialist forces, some of the essential tasks set by the political platform for the LCY action in Kosovo and contained in the 13th LCY Congress resolution on Kosovo are not being implemented. Activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism continue to be strong. The statist-bureaucratic and other causes of the halt in the development of socialist self-management have not yet been removed, partly because of unfavorable tendencies throughout the country regarding the self-managing position of the working class.

Problems of Kosovo's socioeconomic and social development are very serious and continue to deteriorate.

It was stressed at the session that the most serious political problem in Kosovo and all Yugoslav society is that the LCY policy is not being implemented regarding two essential aims: the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is speeding up, and the state of affairs in intranational relations has continued to deteriorate since the 13th LCY Congress. Another serious stumbling block in resolving these problems is that the awareness has not prevailed everywhere that Kosovo is a common problem and the concern of all in Yugoslavia. All this, in conditions of an economic crisis, which is particularly exacerbated in Kosovo, has led to the serious worsening of the political atmosphere in the country, with an unfavorable effect on its cohesion and unity, that could have unpredictable consequences if the situation does not begin to fundamentally change for the better without delay.

The Presidium stresses that in the interests of the preservation and development of the gains of the Yugoslav socialist revolution, and above all brotherhood and unity, national equality, socialist self-managment, democratic rights and freedoms of working people and citizens, the federal system of Yugoslavia, its independence and nonaligned policy, it is essential for the LCY and all socialist oriented forces to take energetic, decisive, and far more effective action on the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo, and the reaffirmation and consolidation of national and human solidarity and trust on the bases of socialist self-management.

It was stressed that this action should be waged in a united way, with the combined forces of the working class, working people, and citizens, on the basis of specific programs with the social tasks, their proponents and the deadlines for their completion clearly defined. The LC must approach this task with full awareness of its own responsibility for restoring intranational trust and equality, for developing brotherhood and unity, and for the further development of Kosovo as an integral part of Serbia and of Yugoslavia. The LC's ideological struggle for the continual consolidation of equality, brotherhood, unity, and the socialist solidarity of all nations and nationalities of Kosovo must be even more decisively directed against Albanian nationalism and separatism, but also against Serbian, Montenegrin, and other forms of nationalism and revanchism.

Proceeding from this, the LCY Central Committee Presidium with its analysis and assessment of the situation in Kosovo will propose to the Central Committee that at its ninth session on 26 June 1987 it adopt stances that will have as their starting point the development of socialist self-mangement as the only possibility of our society for resolving all problems, including the serious problems of intranational relations and emigration security, the freedom and rights of the people, the constitutionality and legality of the work and the state and other organs, and the economic and social development in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The session also endorsed the proposed stances of the LCY Central Committee on the LC's tasks in the ideological struggle for the development of socialist self-management and socialist democracy, which will be sent to the Central Committee for consideration and adoption at the coming Ninth LCY Central Committee session. A report on the work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in the period from July 1986 to June 1987 will also be submitted to the Central Committee.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE ASSESSES PROSECUTOR'S STATEMENT

LD091704 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1547 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, June 9 (TANJUG) -- The Assembly of Yugoslavia's Judicial Committee today assessed as unacceptable a statement made by Public Prosecutor of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia Pvle Car that there is no ground for criminal prosecution of authors of some articles printed in the 57th issue of the Ljubljana periodical NOVA REVIJA (NEW REVIEW). The articles drew fire from politicians and caused a storm of public protest throughout Yugoslavia.

The controversial texts, which were early this year described as propagating nationalistic and bourgeois ideology, deny the historic role of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in the revolution during World War Two and attack the country's federal system.

A Zagreb organization of World War Two veterans asked the Ljubljana public prosecutor's office to bring criminal charges against the authors of the texts.

In an interview to the Ljubljana daily DELO, Car said that the Slovenian authorities do not think that "publicly spoken and printed statements, which do not call for or incite action against the foundations of the social system and security of Yugoslavia, should be incriminated as a verbal delict under Article 133 of Yugoslav criminal law."

Slovenia's public prosecutor said in the interview that if the federal public prosecutor were to bring criminal charges against any of the authors of the articles in the 57th issue of NOVA REVIJA, he would take that as lack of confidence in him. He described the meeting of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly's Judicial Committee which discussed the question as "pressure on prosecutors and courts."

The Judicial Committee qualified Car's statement as pressure on "the committee and the federal public prosecutor."

Rejecting these, as they stressed, serious, unargumentative and unfounded charges, the delegates concluded that the Slovenia Republic public prosecutor is in fact bringing direct pressure to bear on the federal public prosecutor, who is bound by the constitution and law to institute legal proceedings when he considers that there are elements of a criminal act under Yugoslavia's penal code.

It is notable that Slovenia has recently been conducting a somewhat milder policy in the prosecution of the so-called "verbal delicts" than is conducted in other parts of the country. No criminal proceedings were instituted against the authors of the rejected poster for this year's youth day which was plagiarized from a 1936 Nazi propaganda poster, or against those implicated in some other affairs which stirred public sentiment in Slovenia and Yugoslavia.

MAMULA ATTENDS EXERCISES IN MACEDONIA

AU110732 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Skopje, 4 Jun (TANJUG) -- As announced today, Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, attended exercises on the territory of Macedonia and part of Serbia yesterday and today.

Generally speaking, the exercise confirmed, as it had confirmed many times in the past, that the Armed Forces and parts of the all-people's ε defense and social self-protection are well prepared for the successful conduct of all kinds of combat operations. In addition, as Admiral Mamula stressed in his talk with the commanders and participants of the exercise, this was also an opportunity to acquire new knowledge and experience for both the conduct of certain combat operations and procedures and test of some solutions.

VETERANS VIEW BELGRADE MEETING, ELECT PRESIDENT

AU110718 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Jun 87 pp 1, 3

[E. Ciric report]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 3 Jun -- At the session of the presidium of the Yugoslav veterans' organization today, it was assessed that the gathering and activity of national liberation war veterans in the way it was done in Belgrade recently are not established by the statute of the Federation of Veterans' Associations [SUBNOR] of Yugoslavia. The occasion for this explanation was the session of presidents and secretaries of Belgrade sections of war units, the session which discussed Kosovo, among other things.

"It is not true that presidents of the federal and republican SUBNOR committees did not want to attend the veterans' meeting in Belgrade last week. No one invited us to the meeting and no one intended to invite us," Rudi Kolak, president of the Federal Committee Presidium of the veterans' organization, said at the session today, submitting -- as the last item of the agenda -- a report on yesteday's meeting with presidents of SUBNOR republican and city committees. [passage omitted]

At this meeting veterans discussed certain questions as if they were legally elected representatives of veterans' organizations. Since the tendency to organize oneself in such a way had appeared even after the Belgrade meeting (a similar meeting was recently organized in Sarajevo, too), we agreed at yesterday's meeting that there is no need to change the statute, because such a form of gathering should not become the practice in the future, Kolak said, recalling that the same opinion is held by other veterans and brigades who did not attend the Belgrade meeting.

According to Petar Matic, many extremely unacceptable views were pronounced at the veterans' meeting in Belgrade.

What is involved is not criticism of the situation, practice, and relations, but appropriation of the right to qualify the obligations and behavior of social institutions which are legal and which function despite all the weaknesses, starting from criticism of the LCY and ultimatum-like demands to numerous other questions. I am surprised and astounded that the Belgrade SUBNOR remained silent about assessments made at the meeting. [passage omitted]

The Presidium also held today the debate on the report on the realization of 13th LCY Congress positions about the implementation of the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav Federation. [passage omitted]

People's Hero Bogdan Pecotic, retired admiral of the Yugoslav People's Army, was today elected president of the Federal Committee Presidium of the SUBNOR of Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

HASAN REMA-ZRZA'S VETERANS' PENSION SUSPENDED

AU110736 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jun 87 p 3

[Excerpt] Pristina, 4 Jun (TANJUG) -- The veterans' pension of Hasan Rema-Zrza, a spy and occupying forces' collaborator, has been suspended. Having received a dispatch from the Communal Council of War Veterans Organization which repealed the certificate of Rema's participation in the All People's Liberation War, the Prizren pensions and disability pensions insurance office decided today to rescind this fake veteran's right to a veterans' pension. Out of his total retirement years, the pension insurance office took away the double-counted time spent in the war of 4 years and 10 months which was, as is known, granted to him on 8 May 1978 on the basis of statements made by Fadilj Hodza, Hamdi Sehu, Aleksandar Zakic, and Aziz Spahiu. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

BROADCASTS FOR FOREIGN TOURISTS -- Belgrade, 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav radio and television have prepared special programs for foreign tourists staying in our country this summer. Zagreb and Ljubljana television will broadcast daily within their night program two information broadcasts in English and German. Radio stations are planning to broadcast programs for tourists in three world languages from 15 June to 15 September once a day. Zagreb and Ljubljana television programs for foreigners will be available throughout Yugoslavia and parts of neighboring countries and will have subtitles in Serbo-Croatian and Slovene. The broadcasts will contain domestic and world news, service and sports information, weather forecasts, and nautical news. The costs of preparing and carrying out these programs will come to 90 million dinars. In addition to Zagreb and Ljubljana television, the tourist and Yugoslav Motoring Club will also take part in financing them. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1041 GMT 9 Jun 87 LD]